

HORSE

The person who would like to see the height of perfection in carriage, saddle, road and heavy draft horses should not miss the opportunity of visiting the Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24, 25 and 26. In the new amphitheater which is a model of horse show buildings there will be seats ranging in price from 25 cents to \$100 and every seat is a vantage point to see the horses. There are special rates on the railroad for this show.

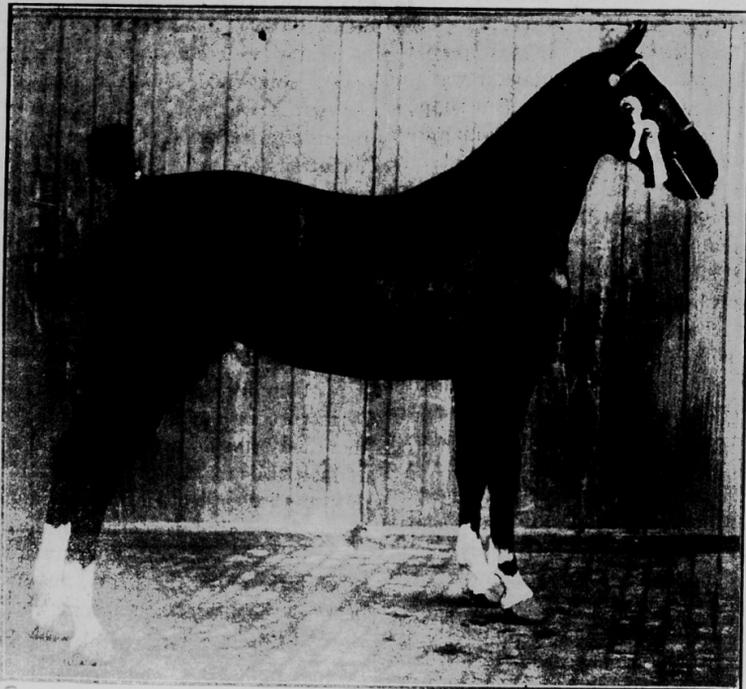
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The thirty-first volume of the Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book is being distributed. It contains the pedigrees of mares having produce previous to 30th September, 1908, and stallions foaled before 1st of January, 1908. The pedigree numbers of the mares entered in the volume running from 20,651 to 21,997 and stallion numbers running from 14,433 to 14,888.

Horse racing is a form of sport that is compelled to bear a good deal of unjust criticism. Races frequently are not conducted exactly as they should be and the evils of betting obscure some of the more important purposes of the meetings. The horse racing and horse breeding interests have too much in common to allow one feature to overshadow the other. These interests are one. Racing cannot succeed without breeding, and if the racing is abolished because of the evils that have been permitted to associate themselves with this interest, then the breeding of certain and valuable classes of horses must languish. One interest cannot exist without the other. For horses bred for speed the race meet is as important as the horse show or exhibition is for horses bred for draft, carriage or other purposes.

Society and the Horse

It is estimated that the sum to be hung up for trotters and pacers in the various racing circuits of the United States will this year total over four million dollars. In the Dominion the racing game is receiving more generous treatment in the way of purses and prizes than ever before. There was a time in the past two or three years when it appeared as if the wealthy classes of America were turning their attention from horse to machine racing and that the automobile might displace the race horses in society's interest. But they are coming back to the equine species for their racing amusement and stylish carriage pairs are in as good demand in our leading cities with the money spending class as they ever were. When trotting horses can be sold for \$10,000 as they frequently are, and leaders of fashion are willing to pay as much or more for carriage teams there is little danger of the horse industry languishing. The same people who a few years ago were adorning the pages of society journals with the pictures of their automobiles are now illustrating the same papers with cuts of themselves sitting behind fancy high steppers. The automobile has become cheap and common to those who like to make a display of owning the best. The wealthy, consequently, are returning to the horse.



ADOLTON ST. MARY.
Hackney mare, chestnut, three years old. First in class and champion mare, London Hackney Show, 1909. Sire St. Thomas.

What Governs Color in Horses

The color of horses seems to offer a fascinating study for breeders. The laws which govern the transmission of color are, like other laws of heredity, not perfectly understood. Solid colors such as bays usually reproduce themselves when both parents are bay, but not invariably, sometimes the progeny being brown, and sometimes having marks which neither parent had. No gray that we have been able to find after years of search has come when both parents were of another color; but mating two grays does not always produce a gray. One noted thoroughbred gray mare produced seven gray foals out of ten when mated with sires of other colors, but when mated with a gray she produced a chestnut. It may be accepted as a rule that no gray comes without one gray parent. Search of records will reveal instances which seem to controvert this; but it will be found in all such cases that the parent recorded as of some other color ultimately became gray. Sometimes recording an animal at an early age results in a wrong record as to color. Other rules as to color do not seem to hold when applied to different breeds. Suffolks are all chestnuts. Many Hackneys are chestnuts even from parents of other colors. We have seen a bright chestnut Hackney from a brown mare and a brown stallion, the stallion's sire also brown. Where did the Western horses, wild horses, get their white spots? Probably because the dams ranged over snow-clad plains in sight of snow-capped mountains. Where does dun come from? Why so many spotted Shetlands? How about pure white horses, pure black horses? What laws govern the transmission of color in horses, anyhow?

Treatment for Swamp Fever

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a mare suffering from what the veterinarian diagnosis as swamp fever. She does not seem to be improving under his treatment. Would you kindly indicate the symptoms of this disease and give the most approved treatment for the same?
Man.

J. E. H.

Swamp fever is a disease which veterinary authorities are divided as to the origin of and treatment for. The symptoms of most cases is characteristic. The horse has been losing flesh in spite of a ravenous appetite. Inquiry generally reveals the fact that the animal was sick, perhaps has a spell of diarrhoea some time previous, that he has not been doing well and gets tired very easily. The veterinarian is perhaps consulted at this time in regard to the animal's teeth or he is called to see the horse in the second attack of fever, the temperature may run from 103 to 105 degrees. There is exalted respiration without any apparent change in the lungs or other air passages. All visible mucous membranes are of a pale, dirty color. When the animal is moved, the gait is unsteady and dragging, especially behind. There is weakness and some sensitiveness over the loins. A persistently excessive flow of watery urine is a prominent symptom. An examination by listening over the abdomen reveals increased motion of the intestines, which persist all through the course of the disease. There may be swelling of one or more legs, as well as the most dependent part of the abdomen. Part or nearly all of these symptoms may be present during the fever stage. The most noticeable symptoms may subside even after the second

stage of fever, but the lessened capacity for work, voracious appetite, pale, mucous membranes, gradual emaciation and a noticeable increase in the motion of the intestines are a constant chain of symptoms. Toward the end the temperature rises permanently. The respiratory rate is higher and the heart labors violently. There may be a reversal of the direction of the flow of blood in the jugular veins and the animal finally dies from heart failure or exhaustion.

Treatment is unsatisfactory in the majority of cases. A great many remedies have been used with indifferent success. Purgation is not advisable on account of its weakening effect, aside from the fact that the bowels seldom become torpid. During the onset of fever good results may be obtained by the use of acetanilid, quinine and other fever remedies. Later nux vomica, convallaria, belladonna, digitalis and other stimulants are indicated. Fowler's solution should be given as a tonic, continued for at least thirty to forty days, beginning with about two drachms and gradually increasing the dose to four drachms or more, three times a day.

In addition to this the animal must be well housed and clothed during cold or rainy weather, and should only do enough work for exercise. Since our knowledge of this disease is limited, and no medical line of treatment has been found which is universally satisfactory, our efforts should be directed towards preventing the spread of the disease. On premises where the disease is found, pastures and meadows, should, if possible, be disinfected by burning on the presumption that the forage is a carrier of infection. Horses should not be allowed to graze on land which is swampy and not well drained, nor should hay cut from such lands be fed to them.

STOCK

Vitality of Weed Seeds in Manure

An Eastern experiment station has recently been carrying on some experiments to determine the vitality of weed seeds in manure. The idea was to discover what percentage of the weed seeds in manure from stock fed on weedy grain or fodder would germinate when applied to the soil. A thorough study was made of the whole problem of applying manure infested with weed seeds. Different ways were tried of fermenting the manure, and different weed seeds were passed through the digestive systems of animals; some fifty of the worst weeds being experimented with.

In experiments in which the manure remained (1) for six months in a barn-yard heap, and (2) for a short while in piles as when shipped in carload lots from cities, it was found that in the first case there was no danger and in the second case little danger of distributing live weed seeds. In the experiments in which the weed seeds were fed to yearling steers and the manure handled in various ways it was found that—

(1) Where the manure was hauled directly from the stable as a top-dressing an average of only 12.8 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

(2) Where manure was hauled directly from the stable upon the land and plowed under, 2.3 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals came up.

(3) Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields unadulterated as they fell, an average of only 3.1 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals, germinated.

The results indicate that in general it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well-rotted manure, but that many pass unharmed through the digestive tracts of animals and may be carried to the land if the manure is not well rotted before use.

Short Term Sheep Feeding at the Lake Front

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

After three and a half miles through a very desirable tract of land, some of which is surveyed into town lots, covered with second growth tamarac, spruce and poplar, we arrived in sight of the North American Live Stock Company's barns and yards near Port Arthur. I thought they could not be better situated, close to the railway, facing the south, well protected by a thick wood from the cold north and west winds.

It was a cold windy day; more like a day in December than in May, so we urged on our horse in our impatience to get where everything appeared so snug. We found the foreman, Mr. Joseph Potter at home and his reception was most cordial. The two frame buildings for housing are said to be the proper size to accommodate 1000 sheep in each, being 32 feet wide and 262 feet long. They run parallel and are 75 feet apart. The space between is fenced at each end, thus forming a large yard in which

the sheep may sun comfort lying up composed of prairie from racks containi proof self-feeders, a row throughout the c

"We have a few, are ready for sale a days," said the fore into one of the large of them that were n ready for market. hundreds more. T with the idea of hav as possible as well as ments by which labo of them.

They are fed upo car load from the cit Plenty of water and them. The hay is i of each barn and run in troughs and boxe rock salt taking up center. It was amu the salt into which frequent application

Screening self-feed and take up the whol building. On the ou small doors made a screenings may be u from a wagon.

Screenings are con wheat, small oats, fl chaff and fine broke

When the sheep a little of the screenin ually increased as th thus the danger of s feed is not so great. being fattened and r see a single sick or that was extremely tl long, having come in

Three thousand tw during the past win each week, are killed

